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Remoter Results.

A material change was wrought on Nov. 3 in the political prospects of several American citizens. Some who have been regarded as possible candidates for the Presidency are now eliminated, while others hitherto in the background have been brought to the front.

The prestige of Senator HANNA has been immeasurably increased by the amazing victory of the Republicans in Ohio, where their plurality for Governor exceeded a hundred thousand, and where their majority in the Legislature on joint ballot for Senator will exceed ninety. To appreciate the magnitude of this triumph, we should recall the fact that Mr. McKinley was only able to carry Ohio in 1896 by less than 48,000, and by less than 70,000 four years later. On the other hand, decades have elapsed since the vote cast for any Democratic nominee for Governor in Ohio was smaller than that secured by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who, considered as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, must be looked upon as extinguished. It is now improbable that he will be permitted to head the Ohio delegation to the Democratic National Con-

vention. Not only in Ohio has Bryanism been wiped out as a political force, but also in Colorado, which was supposed to be its stronghold, and in Nebraska, where the Republicans gained a decisive victory, making a clean sweep even of the county in which Mr. BRYAN lives. This in spite of the fact that in Nebraska fusion had been effected between the Democrats and the Populists.

In Massachusetts the success of Governor BATES, who is reelected by a plurality almost equal to that which he obtained last year, puts an end to the delusion that, under any probable circumstances, the Democrats could carry the State. With that delusion will vanish the idea of putting forward ex-Secredency. The Democrats will nominate the Isthmian territory. nobody who has not at least a fair chance of carrying his own State.

Democratic candidate for Governor in Article V. of the Hay-Herran treaty: Maryland, will strengthen Senator Gor-MAN in the eyes of the Democratic Mr. GORMAN'S name would have been expunged from the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and even his influence over the Democratic minority in the United States Senate might | pendence." have been sensibly impaired. We do not ine, however, that the Democrac will choose a nominee solely for the purpose of capturing the eight electoral votes of Maryland.

It is of incomparably greater moment to win the thirty-nine electoral-votes of New York.

Let Us Be Just to the Philippines.

The extra session of Congress, which begins on Nov. 9, is called for the express purpose of rendering operative the that we owe as much to the Filipinos as we owe to the Cubans. We have deprived them of the market for two of their principal staples, namely, sugar and tobacco, which they formerly pos- plications arise. sessed in Spain, and we have practically United States by imposing upon them | with the specific pledge above quoted. duties amounting to 75 per cent. of those levied by the Dingley law. On hemp, the third of the chief products of the Philippines, we impose no duty, but we have forbidden the insular government to levy an export duty on such United States. The net result of the act of Congress which became operative in March, 1902, and which, ostensibly, was framed for the relief of the Filipinos, is that for the sixteen months ended June 30, 1903, the insular treasury was actually worse off by \$400,000 than it would have been had no relief act been passed.

This can easily be demonstrated. It ported from the Philippines into the of the East Side, for example. United States. The recommendation had the warm approval of President ROOSEVELT and was strenuously urged by Secretary Root; nevertheless, no attention was paid to it, because the bacco interests mistakenly assumed any other part of the town. that the proposed reduction of rates would cause our market to be flooded with sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. Accordingly, they prevailed upon Congress so to limit the reduction that lected should be returned to the insular proportionately. treasury to be expended for the benefit of the islands. How has this act worked?

that no export duty should be levied by the Filipino government on products shipped to, and consumed in, this country. It is from exports of hemp that the insular government derives a large part of its income, the export duty being \$7.50 per ton. Now, from March, 1902, until June 30, 1903, 86,044 tons of hemp were shipped to the United States, from which, had an export tax been levied, the insular treasury would have received \$645,330. In other words, the net outcome of the act, intended for the benefit of the Filipinos, was a net loss to their insular government in about sixteen

months of some \$400,000. We have said that the representatives of our sugar and tobacco interests were mistaken in supposing that, if the Dingley rates were reduced by 75 per cent. our market would be flooded with sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. As a matter of fact, the total amount of sugar exported from the Philippines to all countries during the three years ended June 30, 1903, was but \$9,000,000, whereas, during the same triennium, the value of the sugar imported into the United

States was upward of \$217,000,000. It is obvious that if we had imported, free of duty, every ounce of sugar which the Philippines could have exported, no impression could have been made upon our sugar market. Much the same thing may be said of tobacco. During the three years ended June 30, 1903, the aggregate value of the tobacco exported from the Philippines to all countries was only \$8,000,000, although, during the same triennium, the total value of the tobacco imported by the

United States, exceeded \$57,000,000.

What Congress ought to do without delay is to cut down the duties on products coming from the Philippines to 25 per cent, of the Dingley rates, and to allow the insular government to levy an export duty on the hemp sent to the United States, until the imports into the pansion as largely to increase the revenue derived from the insular customs do this at the extra session, it should at least recognize the plain duty of repealing the provision of the act of March 8, 1902, which forbids the insular government to levy an export duty on hemp sent to the United States. It was by no means the purpose of that act to bring about a shrinkage in the revenue of the islands.

Our "Pledges" to Colombia.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary the Times that a specific pledge of this Government's own making binds us morally to recognize the sovereignty tary of State OLNEY as a candidate for of the Republic of Colombia, rather than the Democratic nomination for the Presi- that of the new Republic of Panama, over

This is very interesting. The Times has not only discovered the existence of There are those who think that the such a pledge, but it produces the same election of Mr. EDWIN WARFIELD, the and prints it conspicuously, quoting from

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty (of the Republic of National Convention. It is certain that if | Colombia and disavows any intention to impair the Republicans had carried Maryland, it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America; but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and inde-

Our esteemed neighbor, after exhibiting the exact language of this pledge to Colombia, goes on to remark:

"That pledge is morally binding upon us. We gave it freely, somewhat to the wonderment of foreigners who are always inclined to distrust our motives. That pledge we now trample in the mire if we continue to give active aid and support to the Panama insurrection, of which the whole basis and motive is a desire to provide for the construction of the canal by us."

We say this is very interesting. It is likewise important, for the reason that act of justice to Cuba embodied in the | if the Times is right in maintaining that reciprocity treaty which our Senate a proposed treaty in the way of bargain has ratified. It will scarcely be denied or agreement, ratified by one party and rejected by the other, is yet morally binding upon the party that ratified it, although not binding upon the party that rejected it, certain unforeseen com-

For instance, on the same principle excluded those commodities from the our obligations to Colombia do not end

> We are likewise pledged to pay her \$10,000,000 down and several hundred thousands of dollars annually for a long

term of years. The Times will at once perceive that this pledged payment of cash will be of hemp as is sent for consumption to the inestimable advantage to Colombia if she undertakes extensive military and naval operations to coerce either the new and independent Republic of Panama or the United States of America.

The Moral Needs of New York.

A letter we print to-day suggests to the clergy of the districts of the town inhabited by the more prosperous people of this community, the districts where will be remembered that the Fifty- churches are most numerous proportionseventh Congress declined to heed the ately to the population, that they turn earnest recommendation of the Philip- their attention to the vice in their own pine Commission that a reduction of 75 neighborhoods rather than exhaust their per cent. of the Dingley rates should be denunciations on its existence in poorer made in the case of commodities im- parts of the town, the Red Light district

The suggestion is not without pertinency to the actual situation. The most prosperous vice in New York is in this very region of churches and of a cultivated and well-to-do population. Relarepresentatives of our sugar and to- tively, there is more of it there than in

On Manhattan Island, too the region where the number of liquor licenses proportionately to the population is greatest. except in the three Assembly districts on the West Side below Fourteenth street, 75 per cent, of the Dingley rates should is the region of the five Fifth avenue be levied on Filipino commodities, with Assembly districts, where also the numthe proviso that the duties thus col- ber of churches is much the greatest

The five Fifth avenue Assembly districts contained in 1900 a population of From March, 1902, up to Aug. 30, 1903, 241,422, on an area of 2,794 acres, or 86,4 the amount of duties collected in our persons to an acre. The population of ports upon Filipino products, and paid the eight East Side districts to the south over to the insular government, was of Fourteenth street was 533,394, on an \$258,662. This was but a small contribu- area of 1.393 acres, or 382.9 persons to an tion to the insular treasury, yet it would acre. The number of persons to a have been better than nothing had it not | dwelling was 13 in the Fifth avenue disbeen more than counterbalanced by a tricts and 39.8 on the East Side. The provision of the act of March 8, 1902, number of churches and synagogues in

the former is 132, but in the lower East Side districts, with much more than twice the population, it is only 119. In the Fifth avenue districts, however, there is a liquor license to every 280 of the population, as enumerated in 1900, and in the lower East Side districts only one to 375 persons.

That is, the Fifth avenue region is far ahead in both churches and liquor saloons. The relative prevalence of the vice of which our correspondent speaks is not determinable by any statistics obtainable, but unquestionably it is very much greater proportionately in

the Fifth avenue region. These are facts which seem to justify the suggestion of our correspondent that the clergy in the most prosperous part of the town have at their very doors a field which is even more in need of morat cultivation than the region of the town where the population is most crowded and is poorest

An Election Philosopher Astray.

Among the many philosophers who are drawing wise moral conclusions from the election of Tuesday is the Evening Post, but its philosophy is not novel We hear the same sort of moralizing after every election whose results have brought disappointment to the mugwump heart more especially.

Neglect of citizens in the well-to-do districts to vote on Tuesday was largely responsible for the catastrophe, according to the Evening Post. Now, in fact, all these districts, eight in number, were carried by Low, and the percentage of diminution in the poll from the registration was just about the same as in the rest of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Our mugwump friend mentions particularly the districts on the upper West Side as especially negligent; yet in those districts the falling off of the vote from the registration was only about 1 per cent. above the average for islands shall have undergone such ex- the rest of the two boroughs, and in the three West Side districts just below them, the Seventeenth, Fifteenth and duties. But if Congress is unwilling to Thirteenth, strong Tammany districts, the percentage of the falling off was even greater.

In making calculations of the diminution of the poll as compared with the registration, amateur political philosophers and statisticians forget to include the votes for outside candidates for Mayor, though these were numerically many Actually, last Tuesday's poll in Manhattan and The Bronx was 93.7 per cent of the registration, as against 94.1 per cent. in 1901, a difference so small as to have had no effect on the result of the election as a Tammany victory.

Cupid's Shorthand.

We must apologize for repeating rather often the old song: "O Kansas, thou bringest all good things." Kansas is the tropical zone of genius, and its human fauna and flora are of unexampled luxuriance. Bring on the "chops and tomata sauce": from the Sunflower belt comes a new dish to set beside them.

In the Montgomery county district court Miss Ivy SMITH is suing the Hon. Louis Grimes for breach of promise. She avers that he proposed marriage in November, 1902, and that the wedding was to be last February, but on Christmas Day he married another girl. Pause here to notice a case of Kansas thrift By marrying on Christmas Day the pur-"anniverse in succeeding years is avoided.

Miss SMITH had put \$95 into her trousseau. For damages to purse and heart she asks a jury of her countrymen to award her \$2,000. The documents are numerous. In the fervid language of the Chanute Blade, Miss SMITH has "a stack of letters from Mr. GRIMES which. if piled together, one upon top of the other, would reach as high as an oil der-We can well believe from the rick." specimens published that they are "couched in language which, in comparison, makes the product of the busy bee appear like lemon juice." Here are some elegant extracts:

- " Baby mine.
- Darling, Heaven-souled, " Dearle, Adored,
- " Duckie mine. " Face, Angel."

At the end of every letter stands the cabalistic word "SWAK" or "SWALK." Always in capitals. Miss SMITH swears that the interpretation of the first enigma s "Sealed with a kiss"; of the second. "Sealed with a loving kiss." These fragments of CUPID's shorthand in Kansas sting the curiosity of scholars. If Mr. GRIMES has to pay \$2,000, he can console himself with the thought that he has enriched the English language and the osculatory code.

President TANSEY of the United Textile Workers has the right idea. Last summer the price of cotton rose and some conscience less, inhuman, shrewd men made money in the market. Mr. TANSEY noted this and addressing the annual convention of his organization, he said:

"Another matter which should receive some ttention from the delegates of this convention is that which has unquestionably brought want into many homes during the last six months, wherever of a class of men known as bulls, whose bullish greed and whose conscience, it they have any is steeled to such a degree that they have no scrupl whether the operative or the children of operatives who are depending on the cotton industry to main tain life, should die of starvation through what can only be termed and should be considered a criminal offence."

Mr. TANSEY should repeal the law of supply and demand at once.

Two of the detectives attached to the West 125th street police station arrested a man on Thursday evening because he refused to give the key to a clubroom to them. The club had been anonymously denounced as a gamblers' organization to the captain of the precinct, and when the unfortunate man under arrest was taken to the station the sergeant refused to admit him to bail, in violation of the law It would seem that in this case police stupidity and lawlessness reached its climax. and it would be a most wholesome thing it the detectives and the sergeant were punished for their illegal and oppressive acts. At any rate, Magistrate CRANE voiced a

very general wish when he said: "I hope the man who is to be at the head of the police during the next administration will some judgment in the matter of these arrests, and I hope that this will be the last time that such arrests will be made in this city. They have been

The Missionary Phase of the Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some effort is apparent to draw the United States into the controversy between England and Belgium regarding the condition of affairs in the Congo Free State. The effort is based on the ratification by the United States of the Brussels Act of 1890.

The Congo Free State was established by the act of the Berlin Conference of 1885, and the United States was not a party to that act. The essential feature of the Brussels Act of 1890 was the provision for the right of Belgium to annex the Congo State after the expiration of ten years if she saw fit to do so. The United States was signatory to that agreement, although it would seem that we had no particular con-

ern in the matter one way or the other. But the recognition of Belgium's right to annex an equatorial wilderness, in which this country neither had nor has any special interest, does not seem to me to create any American responsibility for Belgian violation of the provisions of the Berlin Act, to which the United States was not a

I do not see any reason why the United States should be drawn into the matter. This country has no material interests in the Congo Free State. Our moral interests are of questionable validity. They appear in connection with missionaries and their labors. It is asserted that these have encountered interference in their work. It is by no means certain that the United States is either legally or morally bound to support or even to protect its citizens who voluntarily engage in mission work in so-called heathen lands. It is certain that the nobility of such work is incalculably modified by an appeal of the workers for either the military or the diplomatic support of their Government. When the first missionaries were sent to "preach the Gospel to every creature," they were sent as individuals going on their own personal responsibility, "as lambs among wolves," and, nothing was said of an appeal to Cæsar or of support by the cohorts of Rome. It is true that Paul appealed from Festus to Cæsar, but it is not recorded that he or such men as Francis Xavier or Jean de Brébeuf asked their Governments to stand behind them in their labors in the mission field.

Individual cases of brutality and wrongdoing may not be necessary attendants, but they seem inevitably to accompany the processes of race development. They should be averted and suppressed if it be possible to do so, and a Government which permits and is charged with winking at, if not with directly encouraging, such proceedings should be called to order. Eng land's attitude in the Congo matter would command a larger sympathy and support if that of which complaint is made were less common in her own history, and if one could believe a little more confidently in the unselfishness of her motives for her interference.

The Congo State would make a beautiful area for enclosure within England's ring fence in Africa. There is also strong probability that English control of that country would be a benefit to the Congo and to the world at large. A frank statement to that effect would be more impressive, if not more commendable, than action based on a plea for humanity. AMERICAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

A Laundryman's Defence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although am not running a "metropolitan" laundry, feel that my brother laundrymen in the city are grossly misrepresented in your editorial on laundry work in to-day's issue of THE SUN. As near as I can understand the "varnish you speak of refers to the high gloss imparted to linen by very few modern laundries, being onfined almost entirely to Chinese workmen. The present finish demanded by almost every wearer of good linen is "domestic," or exactly as new. In regard to the statement that laundries

rot and tear linen, if the writer of the editorial rill buy four good shirts, mark date of purchase on them, send two to a washwoman who "rubs them on a board" and send the other two to me just as often as he sends to her, I will guarantee the two sent to me will last longer than the other two. STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.

About Sweeping the Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the morning of Nov. 4 the papers announced. Tammany Sweeps the City!" Yes, on election day; but afterward? MONTCLAIR, N. J., NOV. 6. COUNTRYMAN.

A Suggestion to the Clergy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the election is over, let the clergymen who were so loud

in their denunciation of vice consider certain indisputable facts.
It is from the neighborhoods where churches are most numerous, and from the class that supports these clergymen, that there comes the greater part of the demand for vice which causes and must cause a supply of it in this city. Little mental grasp is needed to understand that the support of vice cannot come in any great measure from those who have little money to spend, and whose work and worry leave them little opportunity and less inclination for the costly luxury of licentious-ness. Where vice is most prevalent is not among those who could not be called respectable if they

were immoral. The majority of the licentious have a social or business position which assures them of a certain amount of respect, no matter what their moral character may be. Here is a missionary field for the cultured clergy, and if this field were cultivated with some of the zeal of the old-time temperance agitation, the city would improve in virtue, even if it became worse in politics-just as drunkenness is disappearing from this generation, although ve have enough saloons make all of us drunk if we were inclined to over

Origin of a Grand Old Hymn.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I o bserve with pain that in your analysis of the origin of the athletic school of poetry, you have overlooked the plagiarism in these beautiful lines: 'Hobble Gobble! Razzle Dazzle! Zis boom ah!

Washburn College, Topeka!"
The first line, so full of grace and beauty, so effulgent and efflorescent with triumphant power, copied from an early battle bymn of the class of '92 at Princeton which was as follows:
"Hobble, Gobble, Razzle Dazzle, Zis Boom Ah!

'92. '92. Rah, Rah, Rah!" But at that period an effort was being made to modify and soften the standards of the Presby-terian Church—with which Princeton is so promiidentified. These weakening influences immediately showed themselves in a de based form of this glorious anthem. The corrupted ersion, advocated by the revisionists, was as

'93, '93, green all over:"

It should be said in justice to Dr. Francis L. Patton, at that time president of the college and leader of the anti-revisionists, that he has never sed the debased form. A CHURCH, '92

Queer Sign in Newark's Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Branch rook Park in Newark is one of the prettiest spot but in various conspicuous places it displays this sign:

CHILDREN PLAYING HERE MUST BE PROPERLY UNDERCLOTRED. The park is, indeed, a vertiable Eden-but with

For it is in your bank account

That he locates the holes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. The Links. When Cupid lays his golf course out, It daunts the bravest souls;

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CAN BEGIN WORK ON CANAL MAY 1 GREENE STILL AFTER GAMBLERS. State Engineer Bond Says He Will Be Ready Then to Award Contracts.

> ALBANY, Nov. 6 .- Work can be begun by May 1 on the State barge canal, which he people of the State voted for last Tues day and which is provided for in a law passed by the last Legislature. No more legislation is necessary. State Engineer Edward A. Bond said to-night that he can get ready for the awarding of the first conracts for the barge canal work by next spring. It had been expected that before work on the barge canal could be prosecuted another and more complete survey than the one taken two years ago would have to be made. That survey, while it was a preliminary one, and cost \$170,000 State Engineer Bond says was complete, and that he is satisfied the work can be done within the \$101,000,000 appropriation. "Wherever there was a question of doubt

as to cost of construction at any point," he said, "the highest figure of the cost was estimated upon, so that there would be an ample margin to meet unforeseen con-tingencies. A second survey is not needed, and all that now will be necessary will be to complete the preliminary survey work by carrying it forward in all details. It rill take about seven years to complete the canal improvement work. There is much of it that can be carried on both winter and summer without interfering with navigation, such as the canalizing of the Mohawk River from the Hudson River to Clyde, which is nearly half the length of the Erie Canal, and the construction of the new section each side of Rochester, between Fairport and Greece, a distance of fifteen miles.

"Then, again, it would be wise to first complete the survey work and let the conthe canal improvement work.

rinen, again, it would be wise to first complete the survey work and let the contracts for those pieces of work which present the hardest engineering problems and the most difficult work, such as the 'sixteens' at Cohoes, the heavy rock cutting and new locks at Little Falls and the work to work and the work to be surveyed and the work. at Newark and the new locks at Lockport The canal bonds to be sold by the State Comptroller are to be issued by the Com-missioners of the Canal Fund, who are Lieut. Comptroller Nathan L. Miller of Clean, State Comptroller Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, State Treasurer Wickser of Buffalo, Secretary of State O'Brien of Plattsburg, all Republicans, and Attorney-General Cunneen of Buffalo, who is the only Democrat on the Comptroller of Market Wickser. of Buffalo, who is the only Democrat on the commission. Mesers, Wickser, Cun-neen and O'Brien are open advocates of canal improvement and constitute a ma-jority of the commission, so that in the issuing of the bonds by the State the Comp-troller is not likely to be held up by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. To-day there was another private test of the electric canal mule at Schenetady, which was witnessed by Attorney-General

which was witnessed by Attorney-Genera Cunneen, Secretary of State O'Brien, State Superintendent of Public Works Boyd George H. Raymond of Buffalo and State Engineer Bond. It is said that a block of stock in the corporation controlling this electric motor patent is being held for a number of prominent politicians. influence is sought to sectand adoption by the State. secure its purchase

THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION. Japanese Financial Difficulties and Russtan Audacity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That Russia and Japan were bound to come to a peaceful settlement of their disputes, notwithstanding the warlike reports and rumor of the past few weeks, has been for some time apparent. It became a certainty when Japan found it impossible to raise the money that would have been indispensable for carry ing on a war in which victory was uncertain and defeat would have been ruin.

There was a moment early in the year when

war with Russia was seriously contemplated at Tokio, and with a fair prospect of success; for the Japanese fleet was then relatively superior to the Russian, and other conditions. except the financial, were favorable. But the government of the Mikado, having its hands tied by its treaty of alliance with England, was unable to decide and act alone. The consequence was a period of hesitancy during which the Russians reinforced their fleet and strengthened their army in Manchuria. Then when in a moment of almost desperation it did decide to act alone, and threw itself on the London money market, the only one from which it could hope for help, its 5 per cent, stock fell there from 103% to 93%, the new 5's from 101% to 91%, and the 4 per cent, sterling loan from 89% to 80%. In addition, the marine insurance rates went up

heip, its 5 per cent, stock fell there from 105% to 95%, the new 5's from 101% to 91%, and the 4 per cent, sterling loan from \$9½\$ to 80%. In addition, the marine insurance rates went up to a prohibitory figure; and, finally, all underwriting of Japanese ships and cargoes was refused. That settled the matter, and arrangement by negotiation took the place of war, for which the Russians had fully prepared.

The cause of Japan's failure to float a loan on the London market arose out of the peculiar conditions existing there, and dating back before the end of the Boer war. When peace was made the London market was indebted to various European Continental financial establishments to the extent of some \$800,000,000. There has been a reduction since then, but the latest statement shows that quite \$600,000,000 are still outstanding, belonging to or in the control of foreign bankers. Had war broken out between Russia and Japan under such conditions, there was the certainty that the greater part of this money, which is mostly out on short loans, would have been called for, and something very like a panic would have ensued. Russian recognized her opportunity, and with customary audacity and little regard for foreign criticism, seized it; and to all intents and purposes the Russians are in Manchuria to stay.

As to Japan, having been put in a false position toward Russia, partly by her own action and partly by the difficulties of her ally, who, it may be useful to recall to mind, made a socialled railway convention with Russia in 1899 in which all the territory outside the Great Wall of China was recognized as within the Russian sphere, she has to be content with Corea up to the Yalu not he northwest and the Tuman on the northeast. There is reason to believe that Russia pervailed, and the usually recognized boundary will be or has been accepted as the line of division between the Russian and Japanese spheres. Under this arrangement, Antung, on the west bank of the Yalu near its mouth, to which a railway from Lina-yang-tohu

The Sound of the Iona Explosion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a despatch THE SUN of to-day it is mentioned, as if it were remarkable occurrence, that the explosion at Iona Island was heard at a distance of twenty

This should not cause surprise. At the of Lake George in September, 1755, when General afterward Sir William) Johnson defeated the French General, Dieskau, the cannonading that action was distinctly heard at Albany-fully sixty miles distant. The reason of this was, un doubtedly, that the gorges of the mountains be-tween that city and Lake George formed a great natural speaking trumpet, which conducted, or

rather transmitted, the sound.

Indeed, it is singular that the lona explosion should not have been heard at a much greater distance than twenty miles, as the Highlands of the Hudson present the same conditions in the way of transmitting sound as the ranges of mountains between Lake George and Albany. WILLIAM L. STONE

MOUNT VERNON, NOV. 5.

Cheerful Undertaker in Gloucester. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Following is an advertisement cut from a Gloucester news paper last August:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I desire to inform my friends that I have recently bought

New Coffee.

desire to inform my Inches
cently bought

3 New Comins
which I will be pleased to show any one wishing
anything in my line. Two are of walnut and the
third is maple. It is a pleasure to be in one of
these caskets.
COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.
DAVE WHITE,
Undertaker,
C. H. O.

Questions McClusky About a Story That

the Houses Are Opening. The report printed yesterday morning that gambling houses and poolrooms were opening up in different parts of the city caused Police Commissioner Greene to start an investigation as soon as he reached his office. He sent for Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau and questioned him. McClusky told Gen. Greene that the gambling houses were not opening and that the number of poolrooms in operation was

small.

The report named several gambling houses uptown where it was said that play was going on every night, and declared that the second several players and declared the second several sev 300 poolrooms were open. An inspector and two captains were accused of protecting them. The names of these three police officials, it was said, were known to Dis-

officials, it was said, were known to District Attorney Jerome.

"I don't believe any one in the District Attorney's office would give the names of police officers against whom either the District Attorney or the Police Commissioner was supposed to be getting evidence," said Gen. Greene. "Such disclosure would manifestly tend to defeat the ends of justice," "Inspector McClusky reports to me that

the places named are not open. The police are endeavoring to get the evidence against poolrooms required by the courts wherever there is reason to suspect that a poolroom is in operation.

"I told Inspector McClusky the morning after election that there was to be no change in regard to enforcing the law against gambling. It must be enforced to the letter."

REBELS NEAR SANTO DOMINGO. United States Representative Calls for

Warship, and the Newport Will Go There. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-W. F. Powell, United States Charge d' Affaires at San Domingo City, telegraphed the State Department to-day that the Dominican insurgents were marching on that place, and that a United States warship was urgently needed

to protect American interests.

The cruiser Baltimore is due at Puerto Plata, where the insurrection was begun. Last night orders were telegraphed there Last hight orders were telegraphed there for the Baltimore upon her arrival to go direct to Colon, and to the gunboat Newport, at Jacksonville, to go to Puerto Plata.

In view of Minister Powell's report, the Newport will be directed to go to Santo Domingo City.

FINANCIAL BILL SOON. senate Finance Committee May Report It Within a Fortnight. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- At the meeting

of the Senate Committee on Finance to day the fact was developed that a measure non-partisan in its character and drawn on the lines of the Aldrich bill of last session, may be reported to the Senate within a fortnight or so. The bill will have the approval of the Democrats as well as the Republicans on the committee, and it is now thought certain that it will not be made the subject of a party debate, but will be passed in both Senate and House at an early day, as a practical plan of financial relief demanded by the business interests of the country.

ANALYSIS OF THE CANAL VOTE. Methods of Blocking the Waste of \$100,000,000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago you published an interesting and suggestive editorial on the recent vote authorizing the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for widening and deepening the State canals, which went to show that the "referendum" thereon was a failure so far as the city of New York was concerned. In the rural counties, especially along the Hudson River, this ques tion was discussed and voted on free from such distractions as were due to the municipal campaign in the city of New York, which overshadowed all other questions, and which in the last stages at least was characterized by violent personal abuse. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the canal project was partially, if not wholly, lost sight of or voted on without discrimination, and it is possible that had the electors read and pondered the able letter of the Hon. Andrew H. Green, which appeared in the press a days before the election, they would not have voted as they did.

On the other hand, in the rural districts the referendum was apparently a success; at least, the electors there were not diverted by other issues, and in voting "no" they acted in no parochial or narrow spirit, nor can they be charged with a desire to escape the burden of paying for improvement, for the reason that, thanks to the State Board of Equalization and a complacent Legislature, the city of New York pays more than half of the entire State tax

Although this project has received the sanction of the people, yet the matter is by no means settled, for the State Constitution under which this vote was taken expressly provides (Article VII.):

The Legislature may at any time after the proval of such a law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same: and may at any time by law for bid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law.

An opportunity is thus presented of bring ing the question again before the Legislature Again, there is still another possibility by tarded, if not altogether checked. It is this: The act under which the bonds are to be issued to raise the necessary funds (Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903) provides that they shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 8 per cent.. to run for a term not to exceed eighteen years and they shall be sold for not less than par In the present financial condition of the country would such bonds prove attractive to an investor? In other words, are they salable at the present time, and are they likely to be for many months to come?

Wants to Reform Mount Vernon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would be of reverence and sentiment attached to a trip to the tomb of the "Father of His Country. Another thing. The ignorance on the public side of the history of the estate, its purchase by Miss Cunningham's heroic efforts (not by the "women of America"), Mr. Everett's noble cooper ation and contribution, and the "hard, hard life of the superintendents and private there since the purchase from John A. Washington, while the resident regents splurged and posed and received distinguished visitors; the buying and selling of everything from a photograph to a patriot-poplar walking cane; the monotonous trickle of the electrone as he explains to the sovereign from Calcago or Oshkosh the various curiosities

and relics. All this is an extinguisher of thought and an asphyxiator of sentiment, and all this ought to be changed. an annual appropriation should be

Congress, and the lady regent should live on the place-like a lady, and not a bargain counter girl—and superintend it through officials (properly paid) and not kept on board wages, as now con ducted, minus the buying and selling, and minus the personally conducted and loquaciously eleeron boat, for a consideration, and that and the fare should be the only trade features conne pligrimage to Mount Vernon. E. J PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.

Carthage's Escape.

Cato was demanding that Carthage should be destroyed. "Then why not send it to the laundry?" asked an trate Senator. Appailed at the total annihilation implied, they voted to order out the ships instead.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Are you going to sit up to near the election news from Ohio?" they asked the Peerless Leader. "Not later than 12:44 A. M.," he repited sternly. found that it meant 16 to 1, they applauded him

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND. some of the Commissioners Have Loaned

the Funds Improvidently. ALBANY, Nov. 6 .- At a meeting of the Commissioners of the State Land Office to-day the fact was developed that the United States Deposit funds have been loaned improvidently in this State. These funds are loaned out by commissioners named by the Governor, who invest the funds in farm and other mortgages in

various parts of the State. These investments have resulted so unfortunately that the State has been compelled to formbose and take a good deal of the property.

Attorney-General Cunneen and State Comptroller Miller were named to devise an amendment to the law to safeguard these loans in the future and to provide for the disposal to advantage of the property held by the State.

The commissioners to-day considered several applications for grants of land

The commissioners to-day considered several applications for grants of land comprised in the abandoned Clark and comprised in the abandoned Clark and Skinner Canal, which lies in the city of Buffalo and covers a plot 75 feet wide by 400 feet long. The city of Buffalo applies for the entire plot, and applications for parts of the land are on file from the Dela-ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Buffalo Cold Storage Company and the Schoelkout Company and the Schoelkopf Company, tanners. The com-missioners deferred action to a special meeting to be held on Nov. 19.

GEN. GREELY'S REPORT.

Experimental Work in Wireless Telegraphy by the Signal Corps Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- Brig.-Gen. Greely Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in his anual report, calls attention to the absence of any suitable means of intercommunication between the army and navy on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and urges speedy provision by Congress for the installing of the proper apparatus for this

ork. Referring to wireless telegraphy, Gen Greeley says that the system devised by the Signal Corps in 1899 has been improved in details, but its range of operation is limited, and experimental work has stopped pending the development of this science by nimited, and experimental work has stopped pending the development of this science by experts in civil life. Commercial con-cerns having failed to install a wireless system in Alaska, the Signal Corps is en-gaged in an effort to install a system that shall work from St. Michael to Safety Har-

bor, near Nome, a distance of 105 miles.

The connection by submarine cable of the detached system in southeastern Alaska, of 1,400 miles, with that of the Yukon dis-trict, 1,619 miles, is strongly recommended as in the public interests, not only as of strategic value, but also in connection with the development of Alaska."

TYPHOID AT SUMMER RESORTS. Health Officers to Investigate Reported Pollution of Lake Champiain.

ALBANY, Nov. 6 .- Dr. Deniel Lewis State Commissioner of Health, and Prof. O. H. Landreth, the consulting engineer of the State Health Department, to-morrow will investigate the reported pollution of Lake Champlain by the pulp mills. Dr Lewis had a talk with the Governor to-day regarding his proposition to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of \$10,000 to establish a new bureau in the depart-

to establish a new bureau in the department to be known as the bureau of water inspection and drainage, with special reference to summer resorts.

Typhoid fever usually manifests itself in the cities in the fall and spring on the return of city folks from vacations, spent in the South or at the summer resorts and farmhouses of this State. If this bureau is established, it is Dr. Lewis's idea to have on file in the State Health Department, data regarding the water supplies and plumbing and drainage equipment at hotels and farmhouses, so that intending guests can learn of these essentials to health before going on their vacations.

POLITICIANS ON TRIAL.

Missouri Democratic Leaders Answer Charges of Naturalization Frauds. ST. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.-Thomas E. Barrett, formerly marshal of the Court of Appeals, and a power in the Demo oratic councils in St. Louis and the State of Missouri for the past twenty years; Long John Dolan, chairman of the Democratic city committee, and Policeman Garrett, jointly charged with naturalization frauds, were placed on trial in the Federal Court forder.

Federal Court to-day. Specifically, the charges are forgery, conspiracy and aiding and abetting in naturalization frauds. Three witnesses were examined to-day, all Italians, and each told of having received fraudulent naturalization papers through Barbaglia, whom the prosecution proposes show was acting for Barrett, Dolan and

Garrett. Charles Weissmann, who pleaded guilty charles weissmann, who pleaded guilty on twelve indictments to aiding and abetting naturalization frauds, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary to-day. his being the fourth conviction in these

MIDSHIPMEN DISMISSED. Three Convicted of Hazing Disqualified

cases.

From Again Entering the Service. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon signed orders dismissing Midshipmen Joseph Drummond Little of Springfield, Ohio; John Henry Lofland of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Earl Worden Chaffee of Rhinelander, Wis., from the service of the United States. All three midshipmen were members of the first class at the Naval Academy, and were to have been graduated next year. The to have been graduated next year. The dismissals were made in accordance with the provision of law covering hazing at the Academy, which makes dismissal the only punishment and disqualifies the person dismissed from further appointment

in the naval service The three young men were tried by court-martial on the charge of hazing, the in-stances alleged being those which were recently made public. They were con-victed, and the cases, having been reviewed by the Judge Advocate General, came to

by the Judge Advocation. NIGHT SCHOOL EMPTY. Boys and Girls at Evening Football Games

-Teacher Complains. Acting Captain McGuire of the Coney Island police station was asked by Principal Stafford of Public School 100 to instruct the patrolmen to arrest all children found on the streets and in the dance hall who ought to be at the evening school The principal declared that the school almost deserted, while the dance halls are crowded each night with young boys and girls who are in many cases enrolled pupils at the school.

pupils at the school.

It is contended that the chief attraction at the dance halls is a football game carried on during the early evening. After the game there is dancing. Mr. Sufferd told the police that the football games drew practically all the pupils away from the school. the school.

The olergymen have agreed to speak on the matter in their churches on Sunday. The Rev. Father James Brophy of the Church of Our Lady of Solace is showing much interest.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS. Chief Engineer Newell Says It Will Make

Homes for Thousands. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- F. H. Newell, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service. in an address to-night before the National Geographical Society spoke of the great importance to the western half of the United States of the reclamation under Government auspices of the arid land. He

If the works are well administered and the fund carefully preserved, it will be possible to bring about a great development of the West and to make homes for thousands of families. The geography of the country in many of its historical and social aspects may be completely revolu-tionized. For example, if instead of 60,000 people in Nevada, 400,000 can find pros-perous homes, the conditions of internal people rade and commerce may be vitally altered